

THE DAILY HERALD

Salt Lake City, - Utah.

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Advertisements will be accepted for forwarding information to this office, and their papers are not daily delivered. This will greatly aid us in our efforts to determine where the fault lies.

All Mail Communications intended for this office should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah, and not to individuals.

Don't forget the primaries on Monday evening.

THE KNIGHTS IN POLITICS.

The Knights of Labor of Park City, at the last municipal election, went to the polls as a political organization, and cast their votes for the members of their order who had been previously nominated for the various city offices. The result was the election of the Knights' ticket. The action of the order was adversely commented upon by some people who said that active participation in politics was not contemplated in the society. The Liberals or anti-Mormons held a primary convention in Park City the other evening, when the Knights were in the majority and again had things their own way. Again there is an undercurrent of unfavorable comment, certain persons asserting that the Knights have no right to use their organization as a political one. We may confidently expect more or less will be said on the subject both publicly and privately, before the election and during the next year or two.

THE HERALD knows little of the true inwardness of the order of Knights of Labor, though we assume the organization to be similar to the labor unions in its aims and purposes, only broader in its scope and operations as its membership is larger and embraces all classes of men who earn their living by labor. There may be something in the theory, rules or by-laws of the order which should keep it out of politics, but we fail to understand why there should be any such thing. Naturally the chief object or purpose of the organization is to benefit and protect its members; for this purpose the men associate themselves together, pay dues and maintain an organization which enables them to redress wrongs to individuals, help each other in case of distress and so on. As our politics is directly connected with all our industries, and especially with those industries with which the toilers are most closely associated, the Knights, it seems to us, would necessarily be forced into politics, in order to further the chief object of their order. That they have a right to act as a political party no intelligent man will deny; that is the right of all in this country, and THE HERALD is free to confess that the Knights of Labor are wise in entering the field of politics, either as an independent party or in conjunction with the party which promises them most in the event of success. The laborer can be aided or oppressed by legislation and by the manner in which the laws are executed; laws can compel the employers to be fair and humane with employees, or they can permit oppression and iniquities; and the execution of the laws may be made to bear oppressively upon the toiler and lightly upon the one who hires, or it may be made to bear evenly upon all classes, having no favorites, and knowing no difference between men. As our laws and their administration have so much to do with the labor industries, we not only fail to see why the Knights of Labor should not be active in politics, but on the other hand, we can see why the Knights should be among our most energetic politicians, doing all in their power legitimately to have things their own way. If the Knights of Park City are in the majority it is their right, as well as their duty to themselves, to take control of affairs, and there can be no honest objection to their doing this as an organization instead of as individuals. People claim that a social, industrial or other society should not be employed outside its legitimate field of operation; but these same people would, if they could, induce a minister to herd his flock to the polls and vote it all one way. Besides, politics is the legitimate field of the Knights of Labor. The Knights are right in going into politics, but they may be wrong in their methods and operations, and herein lies the danger to themselves and to the community. There is a tendency among men to use new-found power unwisely; to do things because they can, without considering the effect; and what is worse and more dangerous, to move by impulse and be led by demagogues. We hope the Park Knights, who have just ascertained that they have strength, will be careful to use it wisely. They had much better move slowly than advance swiftly only to wreck themselves. And above all

things, it is to be hoped that the Knights will have the wisdom to repel the advances of the wily demagogue and cunning politician who will endeavor to use the organization for their own personal advantage.

SIR CHARLES DIKE seems to be developing into the scrabbliest kind of a scab. When his paramour suffered contrition, and confessed her guilt to her husband, Dike kept his mouth shut, and quietly carried his share of the crime. There was something manly in his course. Now, however, after months of silence and deliberation, he comes forth with a denial which in no sense disproves, but which stamps the man as a brazen, unprincipled lecher, as well as a rank coward. The poor victim of his lust maintains the correctness of her confession, and is therefore braver and truer than he. A sin like that of Dike's should ever damn a man among men, and decent people will be glad that it is crushing Dike.

Don't fail to attend the People's primaries on Monday evening.

SENATORIAL SEATS.

Sensors Hoar and Frye, in their separate report on the Payne bribery case, say that "for the Senate to refuse to listen to this complaint would be taken as a declaration that it is indifferent to the question whether its seats are to be in the future the subject of bargain and sale, or may be presented by a few millionaires as a compliment to a friend." It is a sad thing that the souls of these distinguished statesmen should be so worried over what they assume to be a strain of corruption that is creeping into the elections of Senators. It is a pity that the notorious New Englanders should have been in the Senate all these years to learn only now that a suspicion of crookedness prevails in regard to the manner in which one member gained his seat. One cannot help the feeling that if Senator Payne were a Republican, Messrs. Hoar and Frye would still be spared the anguish occasioned by the hint that a shadow of bribery rests athwart any seat in the dignified upper branch of Congress. In their report, Hoar and Frye do not do credit to their intelligence. It has been notorious for a quarter of a century that the money of the candidate for Senatorial honors, more than his brains or knowledge of statesmanship, was the element which achieved success. In the House, a very respectable minority of the members are poor men, while there are comparatively few of what are regarded as rich men. The people elect the Representatives, and a man's moneybags do not always count against brains with the people. In the Senate, the only really poor men are a dozen or so, most of whom came from the south; the great majority are millionaires, and the great majority owe their Senatorship either to the fact that they possess immense wealth, or to the improper use of money. The richer the candidate the more certain is he to get the position; brains have counted for little in the election of Senators. This is proven by the fact that while the members have been in the Senate from six to eighteen years, the names of not more than a dozen Senators are familiar to the people. You may read the reports of the Senatorial proceedings day after day and session after session, and you will find the same old names; now and then a new man appears, and people ask from what State he hails. The thinking and the speaking and the labor are performed by a dozen Senators, the efforts of the remaining sixty-four being confined to voting with their respective parties. If the Senatorial seats are not subject to bargain and sale, the State Legislatures as a rule, are made up of asses who know no better than to send rich men without brains when there are so many brainy poor men available.

Hoar and Frye know how it is. They know that if there had been absolute honesty in the election of Senators, if money had not been a factor in the selection of candidates, and the casting of votes, four out of five of the seats in the chamber would be occupied by different men from those who now sit in them. The down east gentlemen, in their report on the Payne matter, assume for the Senate a virtue which the chamber has no right to claim, and we don't believe there would have been any such assumption had the accused in the case been a Republican.

A SOLEMN WARNING.

In our columns this morning will be found a proclamation from Governor West in relation to violating the marriage laws enacted by Congress for Utah. It will be seen that the Governor calls attention to the proselytizing carried on by the Mormon Church in the United States and foreign countries. He says the Church, in its places of worship, through its public teachers and preachers, proclaims the right and duty of its members to violate the law of the land in relation to marriage. Directs attention to the fact that many of the leaders of the Church are in hiding, to avoid the process of the courts for alleged violations of the law respecting marriage.

And further relates that the courts are continually burdened with the trial of offenders against the law of marriage at great expense; and in view of all these considerations, the Governor,

while disclaiming all right to interfere with religious belief, but insisting that it is the duty of every citizen to obey the law of the land, makes proclamation of the above condition of affairs, and warns all people who violate the law governing the marriage relation in our Territory, that they incur and subject themselves to heavy fines and imprisonment. And further, warns all well-disposed persons from having anything to do with any persons or organization for the purpose of immigrating to this Territory to enter into or maintain any marriage relation other than that allowed and sanctioned by law, or to aid others in so doing.

Evidently the intention of Governor West is to inform the people in the United States of the condition of affairs in this Territory, thinking perhaps that if the people of the United States are told how matters stand against the Mormons in Utah, it will check the success of the Mormon elders in their work of proselytizing in the respective States where they are at work. One can easily imagine what a broad grin the Governor's proclamation will provoke in all parts of the land. If there is such a thing as a nation smiling, we shall behold the spectacle now shortly—just as soon, in fact, as the Governor's proclamation shall be generally read throughout this broad land. After the press of the country has exhausted itself in discussing the Utah situation, inventing and commenting on schemes to prevent further accessions to the converts of Mormonism by stopping the work of Mormon proselytizing, and the gathering of their converts to Utah, perhaps the army of newspaper men who have worked till their pens are worn to the grissel, and the public who have read themselves blind on the subject, will be delighted to learn by the Governor's proclamation that those who come to Utah, and violate the marriage laws of the Territory incur and subject themselves to heavy fines and imprisonment. And no doubt about half forgotten memories will be awakened about a bill that passed through Congress in relation to Mormon plural marriage. And it may be that some people will remember to have read in the papers something about Mormon polygamy being made unlawful, and how some of the Mormon bishops were put in prison, and that some of them kept out of the way of the prying deputy marshals.

Yes, the people in distant States will remember to have heard something about it, and how kind of the Governor to give them direct information. It is a wonder the proclamation was not thought of before—it is so heroic!

We hope that no member of the People's party will forget that the primaries will be held at the usual polling places of the precincts on Monday evening, and we also hope that all who bear the fact in mind will perform the political duty of attending those meetings. Nor is simple attendance all that is required of the good citizen. He should express his ideas of men and measures and let his voice be heard in favor of good and honest and economic government. If the voters will go to the primaries, and see that good and wise men are sent to the nominating conventions, the tickets to be voted for on election day will be such as can be conscientiously supported by the party.

BATOUK.

On the eastern shore of the Black Sea is a little town of some five thousand inhabitants, the recent disputes about which are likely to be the cause of serious complications between the great powers of Europe.

The town is located about 103 miles northeast of Trebizond, and in the middle ages was a place of some importance, as it was in this place in former centuries, that the Persian products found their way to the European markets. A number of Greek ruins bear witness to the grandeur the place some time must have attained to; but now that grandeur has departed. Still, Batouk has a good harbor, and a trade of more or less importance is still carried on. The principal exports being honey, wax, and oak for shipbuilding. Batouk formerly belonged to Turkey, but in the changes made at the memorable treaty of Berlin, Batouk, together with Ardahan and Kars, was ceded by Turkey to Russia; with the understanding that Batouk, in consequence of its commercial importance, should be a free port. That is, a port where the vessels of all nations may engage in trade without let or hindrance, and without the payment of custom duties to Russia. This part of the treaty is fixed by the 59th article of the Berlin treaty.

Quite recently, however, within the present month, Russia has closed the port of Batouk, so that it is no longer a free port, and the other European powers protest against this act of Russia, and may make out of it a case belli.

Austria has taken special umbrage at the action of Russia, since her trade with Batouk has been considerable, and her commerce has been injured to the extent of her trade at that port. Though England is less injured in a commercial way than Austria, still her protest is scarcely less pronounced than Austria's. Lord Roseberry, England's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has expressed his astonishment to Baron De Stale the Russian ambassador to the Court of St. James,

and is preparing a protest against the sudden action of Russia in closing the port of Batouk. On this subject the London Times says: "If Russia continues to act thus, she may find a general league against her, involving an exclusion from international intercourse which she is scarcely able to afford." The same paper says, further: "Russia's action in closing the port of Batouk is a gross breach of faith and is most discreditable to the Czar. England ought not to recognize or condone this action."

While the powers of Western Europe claim that the closing of the port of Batouk is a palpable violation of the 59th article of the Berlin treaty, Russia on the other hand, claims that it does not violate that article, or any other of the Berlin treaty. She claims that article 59 of that treaty is exceptional, inasmuch as it was not the result of an understanding, but of a free and spontaneous declaration that Russia was willing to make Batouk a free port, and adds:

The advantages which were then contemplated on a guarantee of the contracting powers can no longer be considered, as there the abolition of Caucasian transit. Batouk has ceased to be an entrepot for foreign goods between Europe and Persia and has only retained the import trade. Therefore, external interests no longer induce Russia to continue to make sacrifices to the detriment of the country around Batouk. Eight years' experience has shown the injury resulting from making Batouk a free port. There is reason to doubt the necessity of ending the arrangement.

Russia's statements amount to this: It is not definitely stated in the 59th article of the Berlin treaty that Batouk should be a free port in continuity; but was made so by the good pleasure of the Czar in view of its being to the advantage of Batouk under the circumstances that then existed; but the circumstances which made it advantageous then have since altered, and the interest of the town and the surrounding country demand that this port shall be closed.

The other powers dispute the position taken by the Czar, and claim that it is a breach of faith and a violation of the Berlin treaty. In European diplomatic circles, it is said that the powers will act together in opposing Russia, and that Great Britain will take the lead.

So soon as Austria objects to the course of the Czar in closing the port of Batouk, Russian troops were at once marched into Bessarabia, where they have since been massing. The last report said that more than 15,000 had gathered there. Bessarabia will be remembered as that district of country Roumania was compelled by the Powers to cede to Russia by one of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, and lies between the Dnieper river and the Pruth and the mouth of the Danube.

If hostilities of a war-like character break out, they will be likely to commence there. Russia to be well supplied with funds, is urging Turkey to pay the war indemnity still due to her, that was fixed by this same treaty at Berlin.

Those acquainted with the situation of those provinces and petty kingdoms in southeastern Europe, and who know the interests of the Great Powers involved, will see in this trouble, a revival of the eastern question that, like Bismarck's ghost, insists on rising to vex the nations of Europe.

THE PEOPLE'S party precinct primaries will be held at the voting places of the party who does his duty to his fellow citizens and to himself will attend.

NOT USURPATION.

THE HERALD cannot help the belief that the President is doing wrong as a matter of policy, if not as a matter of right, in vetoing a few private pension bills. The saving effected is so trifling as to amount to absolutely nothing in the aggregate. As an economic effort, it is giving too much for a little. The President should tackle some of the big steals, or perhaps it would be better to designate them the best reckless appropriations, and not waste all his energy in trying to close the spigot, while the bung-hole remains open. If Mr. Cleveland will drop this petty business and make a good square fight against the pension system which squanders millions without doing a corresponding amount of good, he will loom up as a statesman instead of plodding along as a carper.

However, THE HERALD lacks much of agreeing with those Republican Senators and Representatives who are denouncing Mr. Cleveland on account of his vetoes. They seem to think that he has no right to veto a measure that has been agreed to and passed by both houses of Congress; in a speech the other day, berating the President for sending back a bunch of pension bills accompanied by his objections to their passage, a Representative declared the President's course was one of "usurpation." The Constitution which school boys studied and were taught to reverence, reads that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated." It may be that the Republicans have disregarded the Constitution so long that they have forgotten what it says; or it may be that the Republicans have adopted a version of the Constitution which reads that the President shall sign all bills which are presented to him as having been passed by the House and Senate.

PETITION FOR HOME RULE.

The home rule agitation set in progressive motion by Gladstone is bearing fruit, and the grand old man, old as he is, may live to see the principle of this establishment of which he is devoting the final energies of an energetic life, a firmly fixed fact. In the United Kingdom just now the people are expressing a decided negative to the proposition to grant home rule to Ireland, and while they are doing this a petition to the Queen bearing 10,000 signatures is coming across the waters from North Queensland, praying for separation from the South and an independent local government for the colony. The petition is signed by very nearly all the electors in North Queensland, the prayer for home rule being practically unanimous. The people do not desire to withdraw their allegiance from the paternal government, their love for, and faith in the empire being as firm as if they dwelt under the shadows of Westminster; they merely ask what people everywhere are beginning to think belongs to them as a matter of human right, home rule, or local self-government. It is probable that the prayer of the petition will be granted, as no good excuse can be found for refusing the request. Every time the imperial government yields to such a demand it helps along, perhaps unknowingly, it may be with full knowledge of the results, a principle which must ere long be recognized as a fixed fact all over this broad globe. Imperialism has presided so long that it may in special instances, require an extraordinary effort to dislodge it, as in the case of struggling Ireland, but that it will be forced to surrender, even to the bound and gagged Irish, the most uncompromising advocates of centralized government should be able to foresee.

HE HADN'T HEARD OF IT.

Governor West's proclamation and the bright, fresh information it contains, calls to mind an anecdote we once remember to have heard of a western cowboy who, in walking down the main street of one of our western cities, met a Jew whom he savagely struck with his fist and knocked end over end across the street. The cowboy was promptly arrested and the day following was brought up before the city magistrate to answer to the charge of assaulting the Jew.

When questioned by the Judge as to how it was that he came to strike the Jew he said:

"Why, didn't the Jews kill Jesus Christ?"

"Yes," said the judge, "but that was eighteen hundred years ago, and this particular Jew had nothing to do with it."

"Well I don't care a d—n judge, I didn't git t' hear of it till yesterday."

Fearing that there might be some people equally as ignorant about the Mormon situation Governor West has issued a proclamation telling the intelligent and newspaper-reading people of the United States that those who come to Utah and violate the law in regard to marriage incur and subject themselves to heavy fines and imprisonments, and that some of the leading bishops are in the Penitentiary, and others in hiding. Well, it is a good idea to inform the people; it isn't pleasant in this enlightened age and country to have men making such breaks as the cowboy did. The Governor evidently deserves the thanks of the country for his proclamation.

SOTTO VOCE.

A MAN who had been run down by an engine was carried into a doctor's office. "Thank heaven," exclaimed the physician, "he will live long enough to have his leg amputated."

AN ENGLISH actor of the dude species was sauntering down Union Square on Fourth of July. He was distracted by the screaming of flies and the throbbing of drums. Annoying fire-crackers were bursting all about him, and he frantically ran toward the park to escape the din and clatter. After his composure had been restored he espied the equestrian statue that adorns the square. "Oh is the gentleman on oreback?" he inquired of a near-by squatter. "That, sir—that is George Washington!" "Oh, yes," gasped the Englishman; "ee's the gentleman as commawnded the rebels!"—Mirror.

SCENE, Theatre, during the play of The Banker's Daughter. Spencer, as the Count de Carojac has just rendered his first speech. "He's playing a Scotchman, isn't he?" exclaimed an enthusiastic lady in the audience. "Isn't he just splendid?"

THEY SAY "dead men tell no tales," but the steady regularity with which our bookshelves continue to hang out signs announcing "another work by Hugh Conway," would seem to cast some doubt upon this statement.



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Surely exterminates House Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Cockroaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths, etc.
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and Machine Extras

33 & 35 Main Street,

SALT LAKE CITY

NOTICE.

To the Citizens Using City Water for Sprinkling Purposes from the City Waterworks:

YOUR ATTENTION IS HEREBY CALLED to the following provisions of the City Ordinance:

" * * * Sprinklers for lawns, sidewalks, streets, wind, and fountains must be used only between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. during the months of July and August."

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

Necessity requires that the aforesaid provision be strictly complied with, and notice is hereby given that the proper officers are charged to rigidly enforce the same.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG,

Mayor.

LOST.

ON JULY 24, FROM HUNTER'S PRECINCT, a black collie, 2 years old. Hobbles marks on feet and branded faintly F F on left side of neck. Five dollars reward will be paid to any person returning the same to Francis Brown, Hunter's Precinct.

REV. E. J. WHITNEY, of Clarkson, N. Y., says Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for Female Weakness stands without a rival. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.